

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RĀJPUTĀNĀ,

Received up to 20th March, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 16th March, in an article on the Lieutenant-Governor's Meerut Darbār.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Meerut Darbār, says that His Honor's address was full of good advice and showed his sympathy with the children of the soil. Although Sir Auckland Colvin has been only a short time at the head of the Local Government, he has already won the good will of the people. The free intercourse between the rulers and the ruled which he is anxious to promote is highly desirable. His conduct at the Darbār produced a very good impression on the minds of the gentlemen who were present on the occasion. The *Bandhu* is much gratified at the high encomiums bestowed on Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khān by the Lieutenant-Governor, although the praise was rather out of place. Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khān has ingratiated himself with the authorities by the establishment of the Aligarh College and his hostile attitude towards the National Congress. Other persons who wish to be in the good books of officials should follow his example. It is a wise policy to go with the times. Natives should study Sir Auckland Colvin's Darbār speeches and take his good advice to heart. It would be well if all his speeches were printed in a pamphlet and copies were freely distributed among students in schools and colleges.

Circulation,
63 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 13th March, gives a brief account of the Lieutenant-Governor's Meerut Darbár, publishing His Honor's address. (The *Túti-i-Hind*, Meerut, of the 16th March, publishes a fuller account of the proceedings of the Darbár.)

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th March, gives Mr. Veasey's confidential circular and considers it the result of the National Congress. When the movement is yet in its infancy, Government has deemed it expedient to keep an eye on the political and religious leaders in Bengal. If the Congress mania extends to the warlike tribes of Upper India, more severe measures are sure to be adopted by Government with a view to checking the movement. Government can tolerate liberty on the part of the people within proper limits, but will never allow political agitators to create a revolution and establish a democracy in this country as was done in America. The *Najm* then asks the inhabitants of these provinces, particularly Musalmáns, to take a warning and to keep aloof from the Congress.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyóya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 14th March, after Report of the Public Service Commission referring to the publication of the Report of the Public Service Commission and some of the recommendations of the Commission about the Civil Service, is glad to say that the Commission has adopted some of the suggestions made by native journalists and other gentlemen. It remains to be seen how far the proposals of the Commission commend themselves to Government. The *Sudhá* hopes that the Report will not be relegated to a pigeon-hole and that Lord Dufferin will consider it before his departure from this country.

Circulation,
950 copies.

The same.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 12th March, says that the Report of the Public Service Commission not only reflects great credit on the industry and cleverness of the able President

and Members of the Commission, but they have also favourably considered many reasonable requests of natives. The Commission has been very cautious and careful in its recommendations. It has made no recommendation which might impair the efficiency of the administration, but at the same time it has recommended some concessions to natives. Without expressing its concurrence in all the proposals of the Commission, the *Victoria Paper* has no hesitation in saying that, in accordance with the proposals, natives will get more than they expected. It then refers to some of the recommendations of the Commission, such as the raising of the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination from 19 to 23 years, the inclusion of some difficult vernacular books in the curriculum of study for the Civil Service Examination, the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the charge of misconduct brought against a member of the Provincial Service, and so forth, expressing its approval of the recommendations. It says that it would have been better if the Commission had recommended the Civil Service Examination to be held also in India. In that case both native and Anglo-Indian youths would have been easily able to appear at the Examination. It would still more strongly insist on the exclusion of low-caste men from the Examination, because the popular feeling in this country is opposed to the appointment of such men to high posts.

The *Hindustan* (Kālākānkar), of the 17th March, referring to the proposals of the Public Service Commission about the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service and the formation of the Imperial, Provincial, and Subordinate Civil Services, expresses approval of the proposals and hopes Government will see its way to adopting them. The *Hindustan* is glad to say that the Commission has recommended appointment to the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services also to be made by competition, though competition will be confined to candidates nominated by Government.

Circulation,
181 copies.

The same paper, of the 15th March, expresses satisfaction at the proposal of the Public Service Commission for raising the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination.

and says that the recommendation may be rightly considered a triumph for the National Congress, which had always urged it. Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khán and his followers should see whether Muhammadans will not profit more than Hindus by the adoption of this suggestion of the Congress. The Commission has laid natives under a deep debt of gratitude by making the recommendation above referred to.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's visit to the Muhammadan College at Aligarh.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 13th March, gives a brief account of Sir Auckland Colvin's visit to the Muhammadan College at Aligarh on the 10th idem, publishing *in extenso* the address presented to His Honor by the College Committee on the occasion.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Mujid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 10th March, complains that at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination last year the candidates were examined in Persian by being required to translate passages from their Persian course into English. This was a new departure, and such a translation was more a test of their English knowledge than their Persian knowledge. Hundreds of boys were consequently unsuccessful. The *Mujid* invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction and the President of the Board of Examiners to the matter and hopes that the mistake of last year will not be repeated again.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Law Examination, Panjab.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 16th March, referring to the late Law Examination of the Panjab, regrets to say that the Examiners appear to have been very strict in giving marks, as they have passed only 11 candidates. The majority of the unsuccessful candidates will not be able to appear at the

Examination again according to the new rules. The *Ajñib* urges that they should be given one more chance.

The *Dabda-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 17th March, refers to the widespread distress prevailing among the people in all parts of the country owing to the scarcity of grain, and publishes a letter which a cultivator is said to have sent to his landlord. The cultivator states that he and his family have lately been living only on vegetables, and that his rabi harvest, which was a very scanty one owing to excessive rainfall, has been entirely taken possession of by the village money-lender, from whom he had taken advances. He thanks the landlord for the seed lent him by the latter and appeals to him to suspend the instalment of rent due from him and to grant him an advance in order to enable him to purchase a pair of oxen. The *Dabda* says that no one can read the cultivator's letter without being affected with pity and grief, and is surprised that the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governors are dealing with the frontier defences, holding Darbârs, receiving addresses and enjoying feasts, while the people are starving. It is high time that steps should be taken to provide relief for the poor.

Circulation,
250 copies.

LEGISLATION.

The *Rozânah* (Lucknow), of the 15th March, in commenting upon the Bill, says that the Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which is intended to prevent cruelty to animals, will be a great injustice to men. The Bill is a one-sided measure. It will prevent men from ill-treating animals, while the latter, over which Government can have no control, will still be free to attack the former with impunity. Suppose a horse which was bought at a high price and has been well fed every day by its master does not behave well when being ridden. If the master beats the animal wantonly, he will be sent to jail under the Bill under review. If the horse breaks his master's leg, what will Government do to the animal? If it shoots the horse, it will inflict a heavy loss on the owner. If it does not punish the animal, it will do little justice to the owner. The fact is

Circulation,
113 copies.

that animals exist for the use of men. The latter are perfectly justified in utilizing the flesh, bones, milk, skins, and horns of animals. Self-interest will always prevent men from treating animals and birds which are their private property with undue severity. Horse races are in vogue in every civilized country, but every unprejudiced man will admit that nothing can be more cruel than the way in which race-horses are treated. They are given purgatives and a small quantity of food with a view to bring them into condition, and are made to jump over high obstacles. They often fall to the ground in jumping, and sometimes the horses and their riders are severely hurt and even killed by the falls. Is Government ready to punish men who take part in horse races? It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Bill will be very injurious to the people. It is to be hoped that the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath will reconsider the measure and will refrain from filling jails with his brethren in showing mercy to the inferior classes of beings. His conduct is only an additional proof of the unpalatable truth that European officers are more favourable to the people than Native officers. The *Rozánah* then publishes an Urdu translation of the Bill.

Circulation,
310 copies.

The Jubilee Paper (Lucknow), of the 16th March, says that at the meeting of the Rafah-i-Am Association, Lucknow, held on the 13th

The same.

idem, the editor fully criticized the provisions of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath's Bill and showed that the measure would be very injurious to the inhabitants of Lucknow. The Association concurred with the editor and came to the conclusion that the Bill was not needed. The measure would prove a great engine of oppression in the hand of the police. A large number of cocks, quails, and other birds are killed by Europeans and natives every day for food, and European soldiers kill thousands of birds, whose flesh is not used for food, merely for the sake of amusement. Government should forbid these cruel practices before passing the Bill, which would impose new disabilities on natives.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 12th March, after publishing The same. a Hindi translation of the principal sections of the Provincial Legislative

Council's Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, says that the measure will be an unmixed good. Thousands of dumb animals and birds are subjected to cruelty every day, hundreds of them succumbing under their cruel treatment. Shooting, which is in vogue both among Natives and Europeans, is a cruel sport and should be brought under the operation of the Bill.

The *Musid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 10th March, approves of the Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals and hopes that

The same. Government will not allow itself to be deceived by the memorials got up by cock-fighters, but will pass the Bill. The *Musid* urges that kite-flying, pigeon-flying, swimming, and the adorning of children with valuable ornaments should be also forbidden.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 15th March, in continuation of its previous comments on the Debtors' Bill.

Circulation,
450 copies.

draws attention to the provisions of sub-section (1), section 4 of the Bill, and says that the causes which the words "other sufficient cause" in the sentence "it appears to the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable, from poverty or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, &c," are intended to cover should be specified. The *Koh* does not see what cause other than poverty or illness can entitle a judgment-debtor to exemption from imprisonment, and says that express provision for the exemption or release of a judgment-debtor owing to his illness has already been made in another section. The retention of the indefinite words above referred to is likely to cause unnecessary trouble to creditors and debtors and lead to failures of justice in some cases, inasmuch as what is considered "other sufficient cause" by one Court may not be so in the opinion of another Court. The *Koh* then quotes the five clauses of sub-section (2) of section 4, and says that if the poverty of a judgment-debtor is due to his extravagance or leading an immoral life, he should not be exempt from imprisonment. There are many wily persons who live in great ease and comfort.

by obtaining advances from other men by making misrepresentations, and their creditors are able to recover their money from them only by threatening to send them to jail. They should be still treated with severity, and "poverty" brought about by their extravagance should give them no protection. Another matter to which the *Koh* would like to draw the attention of the Supreme Legislature is that a judgment-debtor released under section 8 owing to his illness will be liable to be again imprisoned under sub-section (4) of that section. But his illness may reduce him to poverty. Hence a debtor should not be again sent to jail under sub-section (4) of section 8 simply because he had been imprisoned before, but the Court should decide the question on its own merits at the time of his re-arrest.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 14th March, after giving the substance of the Select Committee's report on the Debtors'

The same. Bill and referring to Sir Charles Elliott's suggestions, says that the Bill will provide great facilities for all debtors other than fraudulent ones. Sir Charles Elliott's suggestion that the terms for which judgment-debtors should be liable to imprisonment should be fixed in proportion to the amounts of decrees is very reasonable. Under the present law a judgment-debtor can be imprisoned in execution of a decree even for one rupee. There is reason to fear that the Bill will prevent money-lenders from granting loans so readily as at present. Indeed, no person will be able to obtain an advance without furnishing good security. Hence Government should do something with a view to enabling cultivators to get loans without much difficulty.

Circulation,
950 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 16th March, publishes an Urdu translation of the Bill as altered by the Select Committee,

The same. approves of the provisions of the Bill, and urges that its operation should be extended to Revenue Court decrees for arrears of rent.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 14th March, says that, during his late visit to Rámpur.

Circulation,
100 copies.

Meerut, the Lieutenant-Governor had private interviews with Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán, Munshi Ali Hasan Khán, General Azimu-l-din Khán, and others, and told them what arrangements he desired to make for the conduct of administration in Rámpur. It is believed that the Kunwar will be appointed Judicial Commissioner on Rs. 1,200 a month and the Munshi Financial Commissioner on Ra. 600, and that the General will revert to his former post of Commander of the State Army on Rs. 250. It has not yet transpired who will be appointed Prime Minister. The *Nizám* urges that the post should be bestowed upon some member of the ruling family. The three gentlemen above referred to are all outsiders. The Nawáb is incapable of attending to the affairs of the State, and if the Prime Ministership, too, is given to an outsider, the rule will be withdrawn from the descendants of Nawáb Ali Muhammad Khan to all practical intents and purposes. It is almost needless to say that such a measure will be disliked by all classes of people in Rámpur. Nawáb Mushtáq Ali Khán objected to the appointment of any of his relatives to the Prime Ministership on the ground that the latter might kill him. But now this objection loses all its force, because the General will continue to look after and protect his person.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* [(Lucknow), of the 10th March, praises General Azimu-l-din Khán,

Circulation,
160 copies.

The same. the Prime Minister of Rámpur, for his good administration of the State, referring to the reforms which he has introduced.

POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 12th March, does not understand why the sub-office at Pindi Bhatian, Gujranwála, has been made a branch office, especially as money-orders to the amount of Ra. 1,500 or Ra. 1,600 are

Post-office at Pindi Bhatian, Gujranwála.

Circulation,
500 copies.

issued and 700 or 800 letters despatched from the post-office during the month. Again, the writer complains that the dâk received from Jalâlpur at 2 P. M. is unnecessarily detained at Pindi Bhatian till 4 A.M. next morning. As soon as the Jalâlpur dâk is received it should be sent on with the Pindi Bhatian dâk to Gujranwâla.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Aftâb-i-Panjâb (Lahore), of the 12th March, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains of the alleged ill-treatment of his syce by a native official em-

Ill-treatment of his syce
by a native official at
Lahore.
ployed in one of the public offices. Lately, while the official's dog-cart and horse stood in the office compound, the horse suddenly took fright and started. The syce restrained the animal with great difficulty and did not allow it to run away, even though he was more than once thrown on the ground by it and severely hurt by the falls. When the man was still struggling with the horse, his master came out of his room and most cruelly struck him with a whip until the large crowd of people in the compound, moved with indignation at the official's cruelty, interfered on behalf of the syce. They told him that had not the syce restrained the horse at the risk of his life the animal would have run away, breaking the cart and injuring a number of men. The *Aftâb* then says that such an ill-tempered official cannot be expected to perform his duty with equanimity and treat his subordinates with due consideration and courtesy. No person who does not bear a good character and a good disposition should be appointed to a post under Government.

Circulation,
690 copies.

The Nûr Afshân (Ludhiana), of the 15th March, complains that a daring robbery was committed at the house of Muhammad Sadiq, a retired Risaldar, Ludhiâna, on the night of the 9th idem. The thieves, who were about ten or fifteen in number, carried off Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 9,000 worth of property and hurt the Risaldar on the face. Since the transfer of Mr. Warburton from Ludhiâna there has been a large increase in crime in that city.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 16th March, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that a prostitute named Ganeshdevi has established a brothel in Sardar Mota Singh's lane in the city of Lahore, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of her respectable neighbours. They dare not interfere with her, as she is supported by all the roughs of the city. Some days ago she secretly and illegally detained a young Kashmiri girl at the brothel for four days. Lately, when some respectable residents in the lane besought her to close the brothel, she instituted false criminal prosecutions against them. It is to be hoped that the Deputy Commissioner will make an inquiry into the matter and order the house to be closed.

Establishment of a brothel at Lahore.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 4th March, New Mansuri pice at received on the 14th idem, says that at Moradabad the new Mansuri pice do not circulate freely. They are received at only half the price of the old pice by money-changers. This state of things is very unsatisfactory. If Government is opposed to the use of the new pice, it should issue a proclamation to that effect; otherwise the local authorities should send for the bazar chaudhris and tell them to encourage the use of the pice.

Local complaints, Firozpur.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 17th March, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that thefts frequently occur at Firozpur, and urges that the City Inspector of Police, who has been there for the last seven or eight years, should be transferred and that a more energetic and honest man should be sent there in his place. The municipal administration is very unsatisfactory. Roads are in a neglected state; Municipal officials, being proteges of Municipal Commissioners, do not perform their duties properly; and scholarships are, as a rule, given only to those students who have some influence over members of the Municipal Board. The passengers who go from the city to the cantonment by railway are obliged to leave the train within half a mile of the station, to their great inconvenience.

Circulation,
405 copies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 17th March, publishes a brief account of the public Protection and support of kine in Allahabad. meeting held by the leading Hindás of Allahabad on the 11th idem to consider the advisability of taking steps for the protection of kine. A Muhammadan gentleman, Shaikh Muhammad Hádi, took the chair, and some European gentlemen, such as Mr. Atkins, Mr. Crowley, &c, also took part in the proceedings. The meeting resolved to make necessary arrangements for the protection and support of kine and appointed an influential sub-committee for the purpose.

A bi-monthly Urdu journal called the *Hurmat-i-Gao-kushi* has been started at Lucknow Cow-killing. by one Mirza Abdulla Hasrati to agitate for the stoppage of cow-killing.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(209)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Alb-i-Adam	...	Urdu	... Weekly	Muhammad Hādi	Mar. 14th	... Mar. 17th	... 140 copies.
2	Ajtab-i-Aramgarh	... Kamgarh	...	... " "	Qudrat Ali	12th	... 19th	... 208 "
3	Ajtab-i-Hind	... Jullundur	...	... " "	Barkat Ali	17th	... 18th	... 250 "
4	Ajtab-i-Panjab	... Lahore	...	... Tri-weekly	Divan Bútá Singh	12th, 14th &	... 14th, 17th &	... 500 "
5	Agrá Akhbar	... Agra	...	... Weekly	...	16th.	... 18th.	... 18th.
6	Agra Punch	..."	...	... "	Tajammu-i-Hussain	14th	... 18th	... 200 "
7	Zinu-i-Akhbar	... Mardabbd	...	... "	Amir Khán	12th	... 14th	... 90 "
8	Albder-i-Asam	... Meerut	...	... "	Dilawar Ali	Feb. 24th & Mar.	... 14th, 15th &	... 90 "
9	Albder-i-As	... Lahore	...	... "	...	1st, 8th &	... 20th.	...
10	Albder-i-Okunder	... Chunar	...	... "	...	16th.	... 16th.	...
11	Albder-i-Alhyder	... Delhi	...	... "	...	13th	... 16th	...
12	Alam-i-Tasvir	... Cawnpore	...	... "	...	15th	... 18th	... 250 "
13	Digarka Institute	... Aligarh	...	... "	...	17th	... 18th	... 200 "
14	Genetic.				Gulab Rái	18th & 19th,	... 15th & 17th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
14	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadd Nand	Mar. 12th	Mar. 15th	85 copies.
15	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	""	Chandan Lal	Mar. 3rd & 10th,	15th & 18th	160 "
16	Asraju-L Akhbar	Delhi	"	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	Mar. 11th	16th	110 "
17	Asif	Lucknow	Hindi	Weekly	Ahmad Alf	Mar. 16th	17th	240 "
18	Bihar Bandhu	Alligarh	Hindi	""	Mihir Choudh	Mar. 12th & 19th,	18th	100 "
19	Biharat Jitvan	Benares	Urdu	""	Ram Krishn Varma	Mar. 12th	14th & 20th,	2,000 "
20	Budbul-i-Hind	Moridabad	Urdu	""	Kishun Sarup	Mar. 12th	14th	100 "
21	Chaili Pursad	Delhi	Urdu	""	Mir Hasan	Mar. 16th	17th	250 "
22	Dababah-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdu	""	Phikur Prasad	Mar. 10th & 17th,	14th & 19th,	250 "
23	Dababah-i-Sikandar	Bampur	Urdu	""	Muhammad Hussain	Mar. 12th	14th	425 "
24	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Urdu	""	Faslu-l-din	Mar. 14th	16th	815 "
25	Dharm Jivan	Allahabad	Urdu	""	Satty Nand	Mar. 18th	20th	800 "
26	Gaur Kavach	Sultanpur	Urdu	Monthly	Sankatkh Prasad	For February	20th	125 "
27	Gulzar-i-Oudh	Allahabad	Urdu	Weekly	Nirotam Das	Mar. 18th	16th	400 "
28	Hans-i-Hind	KalkiKantakar	Hindi	""	Sesdaru-l-din	Mar. 11th	20th	181 "
29	Hindustan	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Mar. 13th to 18th,	14th to 19th	100 "
30	Hurriat-i-Gidkuchi	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-monthly	Mehbub Ahmed	Jan. 14th & 31st,	15th & 17th	180 "
31	Jatpur Gasette	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Mar. 10th & 14th,	15th & 17th	100 "
32	Jato-i-Ezot	Moridabad	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	Mar. 17th	18th	150 "
33	Jem-i-Jameh	Lucknow	Urdu	""	Jamshed Ali	Mar. 4th & 11th	14th & 17th	150 "
34	Jubilee Paper	Kanpur	Urdu	""	Saiyid Hesan Jatkar	Mar. 16th	19th	310 "
35	Kanouj Punch	Kanpur	Urdu	""	Bhaggú Khén	Mar. 16th	16th	162 "
36	Kiradman	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	Mar. 12th	15th	250 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

80	<i>Rāmānāth</i>	... Lucknow	... Bi-weekly	... Tegh Bahādūr	... 15th & 19th,
81	<i>Sādīq-i-J. Akābār</i>	... Bahawalpur	... Weekly	... Dwārakā Nath	... 18th
82	<i>Saqīf-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	... Bi-monthly	... Bulqī Dās	... 16th
83	<i>Sākha-i-Qudus</i>	... 'Udairpur	... Hinds	... 15th	... 17th
84	<i>Saqīf-i-Kirti Sudhākār</i>	... Fyzābād	... Urdū	... 12th	... 16th
85	<i>Sākha-i-Qudus</i>	... Oawnpore	... " " "	... Bānshī Dher	... 12th
86	<i>Sākha-i-Tūr</i>	... Jhelam	... Mārāt h Ī-	... 11th	... 14th
87	<i>Sirāj-i-J. Akābār</i>	... Khandwa	... Hindi	... Sheo Prasād	... 13th
88	<i>Subodh Sādhū</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Jamnā Prasād	... 12th
89	<i>Surnā-i-Rangār</i>	... Mārāt h Ī-	... " "	... Faqir Muhammad	... 15th
90	Tahsīb	... Mortābād	... Hindi	... Lakshman Anant	... 14th
91	Tāmānāt	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Itrat Husain	... 16th
92	Tūt-i-Hind	... Meerut	... " "	... Muzaffar Ali Khān,	... 12th
93	Tūt-i-Hind	... Sīlākot	... " "	... Pūran Chānd	... 16th
94	Vādū-i-Mulk	... " "	... " "	... Sajjād Hussain	... 19th
95	Victoria Paper	... Dhār	... Marīthī-Eng. Weekly	... Ghulām Ahmad	... 15th
96	Vritt Dhār	... Meerut	... Lish.	... Gyan Chānd	... 12th to 16th,
97	Zarīf-i-Hind	... Urdu	... Urdu	... Balwant Kāshī Nāth,	... 15th
				... Sibbit Alī	... 8th
					... 14th
					... 250 "
					113 " 250 "
					16th & 20th, " 450 "
					15th " 310 "
					17th " 160 "
					18th " 180 "
					19th " 180 "
					20th " 95 "
					20th " 350 "
					20th " 200 "

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD:
The 24th March, 1898. }

PRINTED AT THE K. W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 27th March, 1888.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

			PAGE.
Sir Auckland Colvin's Meerut Darbár speech ...	...	...	215
Ditto ditto	...	...	216
Treatment of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khén, C.M.G., at the Lieutenant-Governor's Rae Bareli Darbár	...	...	216
Death of Emperor William	...	...	217

NATIVE STATES.

Civil and Military Gazette and Káshmir	...	...	217
Rumour about the immediate annexation of Káshmir	...	...	217
Dismissal of Diwán Lachhman Dás, the Prime Minister of Káshmir	...	...	218
Ditto	ditto	...	219

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Transfer of some districts from the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency	219
--	-----	-----	-----

Attachment of standing crops in execution of Civil Court decree	...	219
Ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Shábjahánpur cow-killing case	...	220
Hindu agitation against cow-killing	...	220
Bábu Brijpál Dás, the Subordinate Judge of Meerut	...	221
Prosecutions for possession of illicit opium at Hoshangabad	...	221
Taxation	...	222
Income-tax	...	222
Mr. F. E. Elliott, the District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad	...	222

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Suggested postal reforms	...	...	...	222
Treatment of natives on the East Indian line	...	...	...	223

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khán's visit to Meerut	...	...	...	223
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	224
Performance of love dramas at Allahabad	...	...	...	224